

a hardship * * * And in drinking Manikin Tea simply throw away your alory list and live a normal healthy life. * * * Manikin Tea is made from * * * excellent health maintaining herbs. * * * to attain a youthful athletic figure. Don't Envy The Sylphlike Figure Of A Fashion Manikin. Drink Manikin Tea And Have One Yourself."

On October 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23290. Adulteration and misbranding of compound Epsom salt tablets. U. S. v. 109 Bottles and 99 Bottles of Compound Epsom Salt Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33298. Sample nos. 7309-B, 7310-B.)

This case involved a product labeled to convey the impression that it was essentially a preparation of Epsom salt. Analysis showed that it contained phenolphthalein and aloin, which would produce its principal physiological effects, the Epsom salt present being relatively unimportant.

On August 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 208 bottles of compound Epsom salt tablets at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 5, 1934, by the Marlo Products Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Compound Epsom Salt Tablets * * * Marlo Products Co. Distributors."

Analysis showed that the tablets consisted essentially of phenolphthalein (0.6 grain per tablet), aloin, Epsom salt (2.1 grains per tablet), and were coated with sugar and calcium carbonate.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Compound Epsom Salt Tablets."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Compound Epsom Salt Tablets", was false and misleading, since the proportion of Epsom salt in the product was so small that it would have no detectable physiological effect.

On September 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23291. Misbranding of Rooks' Enteritis Powder. U. S. v. Seventeen 1-Pound Cans, et al., of Rooks' Enteritis Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33302. Sample no. 77510-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the label of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 29 cans of Rooks' Enteritis Powder at Walpole, N. H., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 3 and September 17, 1933, by C. G. Rooks, from Sidney, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, a calcium compound, a small proportion of a chloride, a small proportion of iron compound, and plant material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label, were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: "Enteritis Powder Coccidiosis—Enteritis—Paralysis in Poultry * * * In severe cases two or three successive treatments, * * * Flocks suffering from Coccidiosis and Enteritis frequently show scattered worm infestation; but it is almost useless to treat for worms until the digestive tract is restored to health. * * * This powder acts as a mild antiseptic for healing, cleaning irritated intestines."

On October 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*